

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ists are engaged in chemical work for the government, or state bureaus concerned, essential to the prosecution of the war. At the same time they are advised that the new selective service regulations, to be published shortly, will emphasize to the draft boards the fact that skilled employees of war industries should be placed in deferred classification. The induction into the military service of skilled men necessary to essential industries or occupations, to be subsequently furloughed back to their industries or occupations, involves an expense to the government, and the men concerned lose time from their necessary work. The bureaus concerned are authorized by the selective service regulations to submit to the draft boards affidavits and written proof to maintain their contention that their employees should be placed in deferred classification and it is believed that they should be encouraged in securing deferred classification rather than securing the furlough of the men after they have been inducted into the military service. All communications in regard to information from those desiring any details should be addressed to Major Victor Lenher, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A., chief, governmental and State Relations Branch, Unit F, Corridor 3, Floor 3, 7th and B Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

THE American College of Surgeons will convene at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City on October 21. Arrangements for the meeting, which is expected to attract surgeons from all parts of the United States and Canada, are in charge of a committee headed by Dr. J. Bentley Squier. Three important meetings at which the latest discoveries in medical science will be discussed and demonstrated will be held on October 22, 23 and 24.

The first will be addressed by the retiring president, Dr. John G. Clark, of Philadelphia, after which Dr. William J. Mayo, of Rochester, Minm., president-elect, will be inducted into office. Other speakers at this meeting will be Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the army, Surgeon-General Braisted, of the navy, and Surgeon-General Braisted,

geon-General Victor Blue, of the public health service. Clinics will feature the remaining sessions.

Among the surgeons expected from abroad are Sir Thomas Myles, C.B., of Dublin; Gray Turner, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; Raffaele Bastianelli, of Italy; Major R. Ledeaux Lebard, of the French army; Theodore Tuffler, Surgeon-General of the French army; Lieutenant Colonel Clarence L. Starr, of Toronto; Sir Robert Jones, of Liverpool; W. W. Chipman, of Montreal; Pierre Duvall, of Paris; Surgeon-General Antoine de Page, of the Belgian army, and Colonel Cuthbert Wallace, of the British army.

Prominent American surgeons who are expected to attend are Major-General M. W. Ireland; Surgeon-General Blue, of the public health service; Major General Gorgas, of the army; Surgeon-General Braisted, of the navy; Colonel Frank Billings and Colonel Joseph Miller, of the Army Medical Corps, and Dr. Frank Martin, founder of the American College of Surgeons. An invitation has also been sent to Colonel Joseph A. Blake and Colonel George E. Brewer, New York surgeons, now with the forces in France.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE

THE United States Department of Agriculture announces the arrival in England of a committee of men familiar with food production and agricultural organization and activities in the United States. The personnel of the committee is as follows:

Dr. W. O. Thompson, chairman, president of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Mr. Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. R. A. Pearson, president of Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa; Mr. T. F. Hunt, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and dean of the College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; Mr. D. R. Coker, farmer and member of National Agricultural Advisory Committee, Hartsville, S. C.; Mr. Wm. A. Taylor, chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Mr. George M. Rommel, chief,